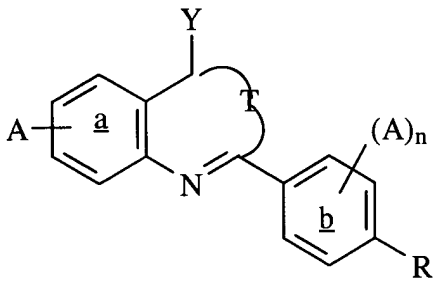
IN THE CLAIMS:

Claims 1-75 (Canceled).

76. (new) A method of treating a host infected with a virus of the Flaviviridae, Rhabdoviridae or Paramyxoviridae family, which method comprises administering to the host an inhibitor of dihydroorotate dehydrogenase, wherein the inhibitor is a compound of the formula (I):



(I)

wherein

each A is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy, halogen, perhaloalkoxy, amino C_1-C_8 alkyl, NO_2, CN, SO_2CH_3, C_1-C_8 alkyl, C_1-C_8 alkoxy, C_3-C_7 cycloalkyl, C_3-C_7 cycloalkenyl, aryl, aryloxy, C_1-C_6 perhaloalkyl and Y; or two adjacent groups A on ring b form, together with the phenyl ring to which they are attached, a naphthalene ring system;

R is cyclohexyl, phenoxy or benzoxy, or a phenyl ring which is unsubstituted or substituted by a group A as defined above; or

R and an adjacent group A on ring b form, together with the phenyl ring to which they

are attached, a naphthalene or phenanthrene ring system;

Y is selected from the group consisting of COOM, CONHR', SO_3M and hydrogen;

M is selected from the group consisting of H, Li, Na, K and O.5 Ca;

R' is C_1-C_{10} alkyl;

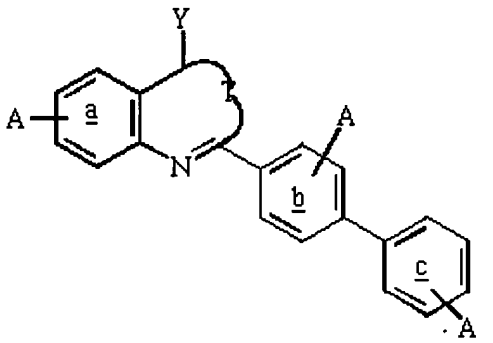
n is 1 or 2; and

T is =N or =C(Z) wherein either:

(i) Z is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, NH_2., OH, C_1-C_8 alkyl, C_3-C_7 cycloalkyl, aryl and C_1-C_6 perhaloalkyl, or

(ii) Z is a bridging moiety selected from the group consisting of -V-W- (wherein V is CH_2 or S and W is CH_2, O, S or NH) and -$(CH_2)_2$ -C(=Z)- wherein Z is O or H_2, the said bridging moiety being attached to the ortho position of ring b of the adjacent biphenyl group, thereby completing a ring.

77. (new) A method according to claim 76, wherein the inhibitor is a compound of formula (Ia):



(Ia)

wherein:

each A is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, amino C_1-C_8 alkyl, NO_2, CN, SO_2CH_3, C_1-C_8 alkyl, C_3-C_7 cycloalkyl, aryl, C_1-C_6 perhaloalkyl and Y;

Y is selected from the group consisting of COOM, CONHR' SO_3M and hydrogen;

M is selected from the group consisting of H, Li, Na, K and O.5 Ca;

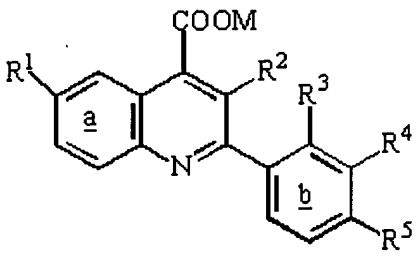
R' is C_1-C_{10} alkyl; and

T is =N- or =C(Z)- wherein either:

(i) Z is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, NH_2, OH, C_1-C_8 alkyl, C_3-C_7 cycloalkyl, aryl and C_1-C_6 perhaloalkyl, or

(ii) Z is a bridging moiety selected from the group consisting of -V-W- (wherein V is CH_2 or S and W is CH_2, O, S or NH) and -$(CH_2)_2$ -C(=Z)- wherein Z is O or H_2, the said bridging moiety being attached to the ortho position of ring b of the adjacent biphenyl group, thereby completing a ring.

78. (new) A method according to claim 76, wherein the inhibitor is a compound of the formula (II):



(II)

wherein

R^1 is H, a halogen or OCF_3;

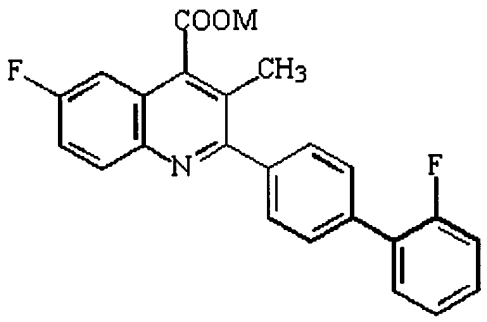
R^2 is H or C_1-C_6 alkyl;

R^3 is H or OR^6 wherein R^6 is H or C_1-C_6 alkyl;

R^4 is H or C_1-C_6 alkyl; or R^4 and R^3 form, together with phenyl ring b to which they are attached, a naphthalene ring; and

R^5 is cyclohexyl, phenoxy or benzoxy, or a phenyl ring which is unsubstituted or substituted by halogen; or R^4 and R^5 form, together with phenyl ring b to which they are attached, a phenanthrene ring.

79. (new) A method according to claim 78, wherein the inhibitor is a compound of formula (IIb):



(IIb)

wherein M is H or Na.

80. (new) A method according to claim 76, wherein the virus is a flavivirus selected from the group consisting of hepatitis viruses, yellow fever virus, West Nile virus, kunjin virus, dengue virus, St. Louis encephalitis virus, Japanese encephalitis virus, Murray valley encephalitis virus and tick-borne encephalitis virus.

81. (new) A method according to claim 80, wherein the virus is a rhabdovirus selected from vesicular stomatitis virus and rabies virus, or is the paramyxovirus RSV.

82. (new) A method according to claim 76, wherein the medicament is for administration with an interferon.

83. (new) A method according to claim 76, wherein the medicament further comprises an interferon.

84. (new) A method according to claim 82, wherein the interferon is a human interferon.

85. (new) A method according to claim 83, wherein the interferon is human interferon.

86. (new) A method according to claim 82, wherein the interferon is selected from the group consisting of interferon α2, interferon α8, and interferon β.

87. (new) A method according to claim 83, wherein the interferon is selected from the group consisting of α2, interferon α8, and interferon β.

88. (new) A method according to claim 82, wherein the interferon is human interferon α8 having a specific activity of from $0.3x10^9$ to $3x10^9$ IU per mg protein.

89. (new) A method according to claim 83, wherein the interferon is human interferon α8 having a specific activity of from $0.3x10^9$ to $3x10^9$ IU per mg protein.

90. (new) A method according to claim 82, wherein the interferon is human interferon β having a specific activity of from $2x10^8$ to $8x10^8$ per mg protein.

91. (new) A method according to claim 83, wherein the interferon is human interferon β having a specific activity of from $2x10^8$ to $8x10^8$ per mg protein.

92. (new) A method according to claim 82, wherein the inhibitor and the interferon are used in respective amounts which produce a synergistic effect.

93. (new) A method according to claim 83, wherein the inhibitor and the interferon are used in respective amounts which produce a synergistic effect.

94. (new) A method according to claim 76, wherein the medicament is for use with an inhibitor of a second enzyme selected from inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase, guanosine monophosphate synthetase, cytidine triphosphate synthetase and S-adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase.

95. (new) A method according to claim 94, wherein the medicament further comprises the inhibitor of the said second enzyme.

96. (new) A method according to claim 94, wherein the inhibitor of the second enzyme is mycophenolic acid, cyclopentenyl cytosine (CPE-C) or 3-deazaneplanocin A.

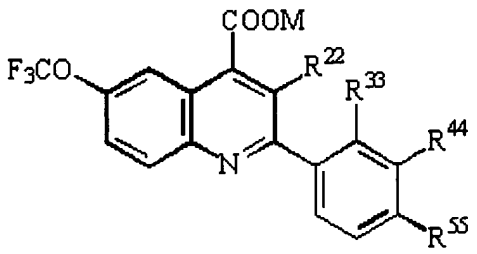
97. (new) A method according to claim 95, wherein the inhibitor of the second enzyme is mycophenolic acid, cyclopentenyl cytosine (CPE-C) or 3-deazaneplanocin A.

98. (new) A method according to claim 94, wherein the inhibitor of the second enzyme and the inhibitor of dihydrooratate dehydrogenase are used in respective amounts which produce a synergistic effect.

99. (new) A method according to claim 95, wherein the inhibitor of the second enzyme and the inhibitor of dihydrooratate dehydrogenase are used in respective amounts which produce a synergistic effect.

100. (new) A method according to claim 96, wherein the inhibitor of the second enzyme and the inhibitor of dihydrooratate dehydrogenase are used in respective amounts which produce a synergistic effect.

101. (new) A compound of formula (IIa):



(IIa)

wherein

M is selected from the group consisting of H, Li, Na, K and 0.5 Ca;

R^{22} is H or C_1-C_6 alkyl;

R^{33} is H or OR^6 wherein R^6 is H or C_1-C_6 alkyl;

R^{44} is H or C_1-C_6 alkyl; and

R^{55} is phenyl, cyclohexyl, phenoxy or benzoxy;

or a metabolite or prodrug precursor thereof.

102. (new) A compound according to claim 101, which is selected from:

2-(4-biphenylyl)-6-trifluoromethoxy-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid (compound I2K5);

2-(4-biphenylyl)-3-methyl-6-trifluoromethoxy-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid (compound I2K55);

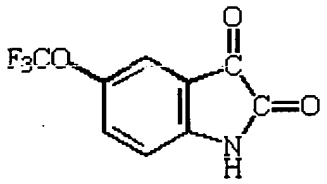
2-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-6-trifluoromethoxy-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid (compound I2K46);

2-(4-benzyloxy-2-methoxy-3-methyl-phenyl)-6-trifluoromethoxy-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid (compound I2K51); and

2-(4-phenoxyphenyl)-6-trifluoromethoxy-quinoline-4-carboxylic acid (compound I2K52).

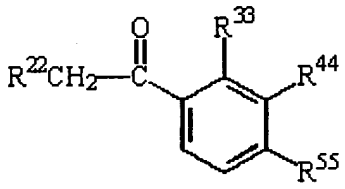
103. (new) A process for producing a compound of formula (IIa) as claimed in claim 101, which process comprises

a) condensing a trifluoromethoxy-substituted isatin compound of the following formula (IX):



(IX)

with a ketone of formula (X):



(X)

in the presence of a base; and

(b) if desired, converting a resulting compound of formula (IIa) in which M is H into a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof wherein M is Li, Na, K or 0.5 Ca.

104. (new) An anti-flavivirus, anti-rhabdovirus or anti-paramyxovirus agent comprising an inhibitor of dihydroorotate dehydrogenase which is a compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 76.

105. (new) Products containing an inhibitor of dihydroorotate dehydrogenase and an interferon as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in treating an infection attributable to a virus of the Flaviviridae, Rhabdoviridae or Paramyxoviridae family, wherein the inhibitor is a compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 76.

106. (new) Products containing an inhibitor of dihydroorotate dehydrogenase and an inhibitor of a second enzyme selected from inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase, guanosine monophosphate synthetase, cytidine triphosphate synthetase and S-adenosylhomocysteine hydrolase as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in treating an infection attributable to a virus of the Flaviviridae, Rhabdoviridae or Paramyxoviridae family, wherein the inhibitor is a compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 76.

107. (new) Products according to claim 106, which additionally contain an interferon.

108. (new) A method for identifying an anti-flavivirus, anti-rhabdovirus or anti-paramyxovirus agent, which method comprises:

(a) providing a test compound which is a compound of formula (I) as defined in claim

76;

(b) determining whether the test compound has activity as an inhibitor of dihydroorotate dehydrogenase; and

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(c) selecting the test compound as an anti-flavivirus, anti-rhabdovirus or anti-paramyxovirus agent if it is shown to have activity in step (b).